

The Hebrew.

וְהַיְי עוֹלָם נֶטַע בְּתוֹכֵינוּ "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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THE CHOLERA.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE IN PARIS.

At a recent session of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Costa, the Secretary, mentioned that he had received a mass of letters announcing what were called "infallible receipts" for the cholera, more or less absurd.

Dr. Bonafant read a paper on the same subject. He stated that the condition of climate, geology, etc., of a country engendered distinct maladies. Thus the cholera is peculiar to India, the yellow fever to America, the intermittent fever to Africa, and so forth. He did not think that the carcasses of the animals sacrificed by the pilgrims at Mecca, could account for the epidemic. Africa should on these grounds be constantly ravaged; and the plains of La Plata, where thousands of cattle were slaughtered, should be likewise infected. He was of opinion that the malady should be combated in the very place of its origin—namely, India. The cause of it in India is found, perhaps, in the mud of the rivers. The measures which the French government recently suggested should not be limited to Cairo or Constantinople, but be extended to India.

M. Le Verrier, the astronomer, complained that the time of the academy was taken up in condemning remedies without indicating those which were more capable of arresting the evil. The newspapers publish receipts every day which contradicted each other. Every medical man had his own system. What was necessary was to point out, at least, what should be first done in the absence of the doctor. In a word, he wanted positive suggestions instead of negative discussions.

These remarks called up the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Velpeau, who said:

"M. Le Verrier appears desirous that I should answer him. To indicate efficacious remedies is easy to say, but difficult to realize. The cholera is a malady as yet really little known, and which, like other maladies, is often cured without remedies. Many maladies, gentlemen, are cured without remedies. The truth should be told. In 1839 we tried all the means which are at this day again so much spoken of. In some instances they were successful; in others they failed. Was it because the patient cured himself alone, or was it the remedy that cured him? We do not know. How many persons are sure of their remedy? They speak of it confidently, and yet the patient is lost. It is probable that in the first case he cured himself, and that the remedy did not do much. This does not prevent every one from believing that his own receipt is infallible. Every doctor, like every other mortal, has his remedy. There is nothing so difficult as to indicate remedies where every one meddles in the matter."

Dr. Velpeau then related an anecdote of Louis XIV. and his physician, Fagon, exemplifying what he had just said, and continued:

"I am obliged to avow that it is not always in our power to point out an efficacious remedy. The cholera is no doubt caused by the introduction of a poison into the organism. If the poisonous element is in small quantity, and the organism strong, it makes no ravages; if the contrary be the case, the danger is real. Also when the patient absorbs what is administered to him, his cure is probable. But sometimes the stomach refuses to absorb anything; and in this case recourse should be had to external means, which are often insufficient. In a word, the malady almost always commences by characteristic symptoms, such as premonitory diarrhoea. The preventive treatment is easy, and it is for each person to guard himself. Excess of every kind should be carefully avoided, and the rules of salubrity attentively observed. The means of arresting the malady at its outset are very simple. My advice is this—pour from three to four drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar and swallow it. Repeat in two hours afterwards, and so on, until the colic and vomiting pass away. Take also very small injections of starch, poppy flowers with six, seven, eight or ten drops of laudanum. This treatment will almost always suffice to stop the diarrhoea, and guaranty against the malady."

Dr. Montanier writes to the Paris papers to say that he visited, on Tuesday, the Hotel Dieu, most important and the most central hospital of Paris. He found that there were admitted on Saturday, from thirty to thirty-five patients. On Sunday there were only ten or twelve. On Monday but five or six; and up to 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, not one. He was informed that the same proportion was observed in the other Paris hospitals; and, moreover, that the Hotel Dieu may at this moment be considered as the indicator of the public health. He adds that, while the cases diminished in number on Sunday and Monday, their gravity always diminished; that sudden cases are rare, and that the cures are proportionately more numerous than on previous days. He has every reason to hope that with the cold weather which is coming on, the epidemic will continue to decrease, and soon disappear; but at the same time it is right to guard against the effects of so sudden a change in the temperature.

The Union Medicales contains the statement, that the cholera is exceedingly light in Paris. It says: "The number of admissions to the hospitals diminished sensibly in the course of Sunday. Another re-assuring sign is that the

patients admitted have a better aspect, and that the cases are becoming more accessible to the resources of art. The epidemic doubtless makes its influence felt in nearly all the quarters of Paris, but it may be said in extending its range to decrease in gravity. On the other hand, if the number of admissions into the hospitals still continues high, that of the departures in consequence of cure augments every day. The general opinion of the doctors is that the malady within the last few days has reached its maximum of intensity, and that it has now entered on a period of decline. The lowering of the temperature cannot but favor that tendency."

THE NEWSPAPER.

"Take the most thorough man of the world, of your acquaintance—the man most perfectly versed in what goes on in all ranks and conditions of life—who knows when and for what the world is fighting, in this quarter and in that—how it builds its ships, what it pays for gold—how it tills its fields, smelts its metals, cooks its food, and writes its novels—and I ask you what would he be without his newspaper? By what possible machinery could he learn, as he sits at his breakfast, the last news from China, of the last ballet at Paris, the state of the funds at San Francisco, the winter at Newmarket, the pantomime at the Olympic, the encyclical of the Pope?"

It is with the actual passing, daily arising incidents of life, a man out to be thoroughly acquainted, bringing to their consideration all the aid his reading and reflection can supply; so that he neither fall into a dogged incredulity on one side, nor a fatal facility of belief on the other. In an age so widely speculative, as the present, eager to enquire and not overgiven to scruple—such men as these are invaluable to society; and a whole corps of college professors would be less effective in dispelling error or asserting truth than these people trained in all the dialectics of the daily press.

Without my newspaper, life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experience, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I mix with. Now I refuse to accept this. I have not a sixpence in consols, but I want to know how they stand. I was never—and am never likely to be—in Japan, but I have an intense curiosity to know what our troops did at Yokohama. I deplore the people who suffered by the railroad smash; and I sympathize with the newly-married couple so beautifully depicted in the "Illustrated," as they drove off in a chaise and four. I like the letters of the correspondents, with their little grievances about unpunctual trains, or some unwarrantable omission in the Liturgy. I even like the people who chronicle the rainfall, and record little facts about the mildness of the season.

As for the advertisements, I regard them as the mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "wants" of any country, and I engage myself to give a stretch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of rose interiors do we gain by those brief paragraphs! How full of suggestions and story they are. Think of the social circle as Chapman that advertises for a lodger "that has a good voice, and would appreciate the domestic life of a retired family devoted to music and the fine arts." Imagine the more exalted propriety of those who want "a footman in a serious family, where there are means of grace and a kitchen maid kept." Here a widow in affluent circumstances announces her intention to remarry. Here a naturalist proposes his readiness to exchange bugs and caterpillars with another devotee. And here a more practical physiologist wants from three to four lively rats for his terrier, and not those life-etchings? Do you want anything more plain or parable to tell you where and how you live?

Now I want neither beetles, rats, nor widows, but I'm not to be cut off from my sympathies with the people who do! In the very proportion that all wise things do enter my acquisitions, do I desire to know who and what are the people who need them, and what they do with them when they get them. I am human to the very tips of my fingers, and there is not a mood in humanity without its interests for me.

I may possibly be able to run on without my legacy, but I couldn't exist without my newspaper.—Cornelius O'Dowd, in Blackwood.

ELECTRIC BUOYS.—Some curious experiments have recently been made by M. Emile Duchemin on a new and, it is probable, a very important use of electricity. He attaches to a small buoy, or float, a piece of carbon and a plate of zinc, and having, by means of two thin lines, connected with its poles, attached this battery to an electric bell apparatus placed on the shore, he throws it into the sea. Not only is the bell by this means kept ringing continuously for an entire month—and longer, it desired—but sparks may be taken between the extremities of the wire. This suggested the placing of a similar battery, communicating also with an electric bell, at a certain height against the wall of the harbor. The battery will begin to ring the bell the moment the tide will rise high enough to immerse its elements; and thus it will be announced to ships ready to sail that the water is high enough for that purpose. It is evident that the power of the apparatus may be increased to any extent by increasing the size and number of the battery elements; and the current may be used to sound a large bell, or, by means of Geissler tubes, to produce an electric light, so as to give a signal perceptible at a great distance. It is suggested, even, that an electric buoy of this kind would be highly convenient for telegraph purposes.—Scientific Review.

A STRANGE TASTE.—There is a woman in Charleston, N. H., who has a large collection of tame toads in her yard. They know their mistress, follow her about, and hop into her lap to be fed, and at the word of command, range themselves in a perfect circle round her feet.—N. Y. Sun.

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS!

We have now the text of the allocation pronounced by the Pope in secret consistory on the 25th of September last concerning the Freemasons. The Pope begins by asserting that without doubt the Masonic Society must be included among the institutions designed to attack the Church; and calls to mind that his predecessors—particularly Clement XII. and Benedict XIV.—proscribed and reprobated that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication, which the Pope alone could remove. If European Sovereigns had acted with less weakness they would not have had to deplore many seditious movements and incendiary wars in Europe, and many evils to the Church. But "the fury of the wicked not being appeased," Pius VII. anathematized the sect of carbonari, and Leo XII. condemned every secret sect conspiring against the Church and the civil power. "Nevertheless," the allocation proceeds, "these efforts of the Holy See have not had the expected success. The Masonic sect of which we have spoken has neither been conquered nor overthrown; on the contrary, it has been so developed that, in these difficult days, it raises everywhere with impunity a most audacious front. We have, therefore, thought it our duty to recur to this matter, lest by ignorance of the culpable actions which go on clandestinely, the opinions might spring up that the nature of the society was inoffensive; that the institution has no other end than to succor men and aid them in adversity, and from that society the Church of God has nothing to fear. Who does not, however, know how far that is from the truth? Who desires for the Church that association of men belonging to every religion and faith? To what good those clandestine meetings and that oath so rigorously exacted from the initiated, engaging them never to reveal what may there have been done? To what good that unheard-of atrocity of pains and chastisements to which the initiated devote themselves, in case they should violate their oath? Undoubtedly a society must be criminal which thus shuns the light. 'He who doeth evil,' says the Apostle, 'hateth the light.'

The Pope then contrasts the society with the charitable associations under the auspices of the Church, which are open to the light; and asks why the latter are discouraged in some places while this dark Masonic society, so inimical to the Church and to God, so dangerous even for the security of kingdoms, is encouraged or at least tolerated. He then laments the weakness shown in dealing with the sect, and says they are in error who think the apostolic anathemas not in force in countries where the sect is tolerated. He then renews the condemnation of the false doctrine and of the Masonic society and societies of the like nature. He excites the faithful who are members to abandon them; those who are not members to be on their guard. His Holiness concludes:—"May God, who is rich in mercy, listening to our prayers, grant that, with assistance of His grace, the in sensible may return to reason, and that men who have gone astray may return to the path of justice! God grant that, after the oppression of depraved men, who, by the aid of the above-mentioned societies, deliver themselves to impious and criminal acts, the Church and human society may repose a little from evils so numerous and inveterate. That our wishes may be granted, we also pray our advocate with the most merciful God, the Blessed Virgin, His immaculate mother from His birth, to whom it has been given to overthrow the enemies of the Church and the monsters of error. We implore equally the protection of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, by whose glorious blood this noble town has been consecrated. We are confident that, with this aid and assistance, we shall obtain more easily what we demand of Divine goodness."

"We do not know exactly," observes the *stele*, "how many Freemasons there are in France, but we do not think we are far from the truth in setting down the figure at one million; and counting another million of them in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, we have in all two millions of persons excommunicated; for if the tenor of the last Papal allocation is correctly transmitted by the telegraph, the members of Freemasonry are really struck by the penalty of greater excommunication, whether they belong to the Grand Orient or to the Scotch rite. Setting aside the Albigenses and other heretics who were first excommunicated *en masse*, and then massacred in like manner, the thunders of the Church in former times hardly struck more than four or five individuals in a century; we have now a recommencement of excommunication *en globo*. A million of our French fellow-citizens are visited with the most terrible punishment that the representatives of God upon earth can inflict; true it is that they do not the less peacefully transact their own affairs, although water and fire is interdicted to them. The worst that can happen to them is the not being able to be godfathers on certain occasions; but the cases are not frequent, and they console themselves for that unpleasantness in reflecting that they economize the sugar-plums distributed on such occasions."

It is understood that the allocation had particularly in view a recent occurrence in the city of Palermo, where the funeral procession of a deceased Mason made solemn entrance into the Cathedral, and displayed the emblems of the mystic craft within that sanctuary. The local authorities either connived at or were powerless to prevent this manifestation, at which his Holiness has taken umbrage. No censure on the Archbishop of Palermo or Marshal Magnan's obsequies in the Madeleine Church was meant to be conveyed, though the telegram admitted of that construction.

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.—At St. John's Church, Pembroke Dock, England, on the 4th inst., were joined together in the bonds of matrimony a couple whose united ages reached no less than 164 years. The bride was Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, aged 84, who had been married four times before, and the bridegroom was Mr. T. Wade, who is, we believe, only four years younger than his wife.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston was a sportsman from his cradle, and whether shooting the coverts of Broadlands, following the Hursley or New Forest hounds, or assisting at the Derby, he invariably displayed the same eager zest of enjoyment. Of the Derby he was especially fond, and until last year he invariably made a point of riding to Epsom and back to see it run for, and by all of whom he was recognised he was warmly cheered. Honorable members will not fail to recollect with what pleasure he rose to propose the adjournment of the House of Commons on the Derby Day, and his application of the term of "Isthmian Games" to the Epsom Races has become a stereotyped phrase with turf reporters. His hunting career extended to the commencement of last season, when he showed with the Hursley many of "The Young School" the way they should go. His racing side, since he removed it from Danebury to Littleton, was much reduced, and Baldwin, with whom Fordham won the Wiltshire Stakes at Salisbury, was the last horse he ran, although he had a colt called Algar engaged in the next Derby. The duties of his high office only enabling him to go to Epsom and Ascot, he yet took great interest in the running of his animals, and his trainer had to write to him the same evening after each race to tell him how they ran.

As is well known, old John Day was an immense favorite with his lordship, as he was with numbers of other noblemen, and was, in short, a privileged character, who could say anything to anybody. Wanting to see his lordship about an appointment of a son whom he had brought up to the medical profession; he called in Carlton House terrace, and was told Lord Palmerston had gone down to the House of Commons. There John forthwith proceeded, and found his way into the corridor, and was proceeding to pass the door when he was stopped by a policeman, who asked him what he wanted. To this inquiry he replied, "I want to see Lord Palmerston, and I am John Day!" The policeman refused him admittance, and told him Lord Palmerston could not be disturbed. This put "John" out terribly, and he was the more annoyed because he had got a crowd of people round him. However, his patience was not long tried, as the present Lord Strafford (then Lord Enfield), passing by, took compassion on him, and said he would see what he could do for him, and passing him through an inner door, to the great astonishment of the policeman, returned to him shortly, and said Lord Palmerston would come to him in a few minutes. That he accordingly did, to "John's" great delight; and, after shaking hands with him most kindly, asked him what he had come to see him for. "Why, my Lord, I have got a son I have brought up as a doctor, and he wants an appointment to a poor law union in Hertfordshire; I have had him 'tried very high,' and he has won his trial very easy, and I am sure you will give it to him." "To be sure, John," answered the kind-hearted Premier, who then entered into a discussion on the Derby, that promised to be of such duration that "John" thought it time to give him a hint, to the effect he was afraid he was detaining him, as he knew he (Lord Palmerston) had plenty to do. His lordship then shook him again by the hand; and just as he had parted with him, "John" turned round and amused him beyond measure by saying, "Mind, my lord, you write to the right man this time; the last time, you recollect, you wrote to the wrong one."

AN INCIDENT IN AN EMPEROR'S CAREER.—Sometimes, indeed, one of the deeper fellows does stumble into "The Tomb" (says a writer in *Fraser's Magazine*). It is said that the building once had the honor of entertaining, for a brief time, one whose consummate art has since obtained for him a powerful throne. Committed on the charge of being mixed with some disreputable affair, this adventurer was, according to the New York story, barely saved from a residence in that unimperial abode of a duration that might have considerably affected the destinies of Europe, by the smartness of a young lawyer, who had to take fine promises for his fee. When his former client had gained a crown, this lawyer forwarded to him a bill for services rendered in New York, on the occasion referred to, which bill may or may not have been of imperial dimensions, but, at any rate, elicited no response. After trying this twice, without effect, the audacious lawyer forwarded a copy of an amusing account of the adventure of his highness in New York, which, it was added, would, in case of non-settlement of a twice forwarded bill, shortly appear in a New York paper, which would pay a good sum for so rich a morsel. Within six weeks from this communication, the lawyer was invited to an interview with one of the former ministers at Washington, which proved satisfactory to all parties; and thus history has lost an interesting item in the career of one of her most distinguished characters.

RUSSIA.—The *Gazette* of Moscow affirms that the Jewish population in the western provinces is divided into two parties in political and religious questions. On the one hand the young people, often well informed and mostly pupils of the rabbinical schools, and on the other the Chassidim, form, as it were, two camps hostile to each other. This discord prevailed also some time ago in the provinces of the south. This discord among the Jews in the west of Russia likewise manifests itself in their literature. The inspector of the Israelitish school of Vilieki, M. Gourvillat, delivered in the synagogue of the Chassidim of that city a vehement speech, in which he reproached them for their hatred of every innovation and all progress. He gave them the advice to adopt the Russian language in their domestic intercourse, and expressed the hope that the rising generation would be acquainted with Russian from their infancy, and would be taught their prayers in that language. This speech produced on the Chassidim a profound impression, and a general discontent, to which the Wilna Jewish organ, *Hakarnet*, has given expression. This proves that even good advice is refused when conveyed in violent language.

ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION.

Recent statistical tables represent the entire Catholic population as not exceeding one hundred and fifty millions. Balbi made it one hundred and thirty-seven millions in 1827. But both estimates are certainly below the truth. It may be rated in round numbers at two hundred millions, although if we follow official documents, including both civil and ecclesiastical enumerations, and the best data of modern geographers, we shall find an aggregate little short of two hundred and eight millions.

Europe has Roman Catholics. . . . 147,194,000

Asia and Oceania. 9,666,000

Africa. 4,071,000

America. 46,970,000

Total. 207,901,000

It is curious, in connection with this matter, to study the progress of the Catholic church in the last quarter of a century. For this purpose we may best satisfy inquiry by giving the movement, as it shows itself in two very decidedly Protestant countries—Great Britain and Holland. We subjoin an official statistic, comprising England and Scotland:—

The expenditure for the erection or repair of churches, for conventional buildings, hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable establishments, has been beyond all precedent since the ages of high religious fervor:—

Year.	Priests.	Churches.	Male.	Female.	Chapels.
1839.	610	513	—	17	10
1849.	897	612	13	41	10
1864.	1,445	1,098	56	186	12

To this we annex the Catholic increase in the Low Countries, in fifty years:—

Year.	Catholics.	Parishes.	Priests.	Churches.
1814.	850,000	814	1,216	898
1864.	1,300,000	941	1,726	976

But of all the countries which have participated in this remarkable "revival," the United States present the most honorable and glorifying results. If we compare the year 1808 with 1857, we shall find:—

Year.	Priests.	Churches.	Apos. Vic.	Bishops.	Priests.
1808.	1	2	—	2	68
1857.	41	2	39	—	1,872
Year.	Churches.	Eccles. Est.	Colleges.	Schools.	
1808.	80	2	—	2	
1857.	2,882	35	20	134	

The number of missionary priests sent from Rome, amounted in 1864, to 2,055.—*Tablet*.

WALERS.—YELLOW FEVER AT SWANSEA.—The *Canberra Daily Leader* of a late date, says: It is quite true that the barque *Hecla* did arrive some months ago from the island of Cuba, with fever on board, which on its arrival in port was discovered to be yellow fever, and that one man died the day after the arrival of the ship. Last Saturday another death occurred, and since then ten deaths have taken place, all of which are certified as "Yellow fever." Considerable alarm was caused, and the mayor, in addition to the efforts for promoting sanitary regulations amongst the smaller houses of the town, directed the removal of all clothing worn by those who died from this disease, and ordered a prompt burial of the bodies. Mr. Paddon communicated with the Privy Council on the subject, and the Government sent down Doctor Buchanan, who found that there was more to be done in the way of prevention than he anticipated. A special meeting was called of the local Board of Health to appoint a medical officer for the town, whose sole time would be given to the investigation of the question. In the meantime all the medical men have decided to act as officers of the public health, and report to the mayor any new cases that may come to their knowledge of malignant fever. All the deaths from this fever that have occurred in Swansea are distinctly traceable to the persons having had connection, more or less, with the infected barque, and the health of the inhabitants generally, is quite equal to the average condition.

SAXONY.—It is known, says the *U. I.*, that in Saxony Jews are not permitted to reside in any other cities save Dresden and Leipzig. By the treaty of commerce lately concluded between France and Saxony, Minister Beust is compelled to admit into the whole kingdom French Israelites that should wish to establish themselves there, while native Israelites are excluded. A similar anomaly existed for longer than a century in Austria. By a commercial treaty with Turkey, Turkish Jews resided and traded without let or hindrance at Vienna or in any other city in the empire, while native Jews were rigidly excluded from the capital, and only a few of them, by special favor, under the style and title of *tolerated Jews*, were allowed to settle in the capital. Not only foreign Jews, but even Austrian subjects, if they happened to be Jews, unless *tolerated*, were obliged to pay a special tax if they wished to stay at Vienna, and then only, as a rule, permission to stay extended to six weeks.

A singular scene took place at Zittau, lately. A number of musicians and their friends and families got up a picnic to visit Zittau, where the remains of the celebrated Sontag, Countess Rossi, lie buried in the cloister of the chapel of Michael. When they had reached the exterior, six of the best instrumentalists seated themselves before the doors of the chapel and played an *aria* from Rossini's *Sabat Mater*—"It is ordained by God," and afterward—"Cease not, O gentle tears," by Franz Abt. After this ovation to the great singer, the abbess permitted the vault to be opened and the musicians to enter, when they saw, by the side of the coffin of Count Rossi, the coffin of Sontag, his wife, upon which was lying a splendid gold wreath, placed there by the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Of course, the party afterward had their picnic out; but how much of real feeling remained behind, if any ever existed, which should have caused the opening of the home of the dead to them, it is doubtful to say.

DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Meagher, Taaffe & Co., No. 9 Montgomery street, Lick Block. These gentlemen offer their immense stock of very best Dry Goods, Cloths, etc., at really astonishing low prices. The ladies of San Francisco will be sure to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase advantageously.

HUMAN BEINGS AT FULL SIZE!

The following are copied from handbills in the Banks Collections, British Museum, A. D. 1784 and 1785:—

1.—**IRISH GIANTS.**—"The most surprising gigantic twin brothers are just arrived in Newcastle; and to be seen in an elegant apartment, at Mr. J. Elliott's opposite the Nun's Gate, Newgate-street; who have had the honor to be seen by their present majesties and the royal family in Windsor, in November, 1783, with great applause. These truly amazing phenomena are indisputably the most astonishing productions of the human species ever beheld since the days of Goliath, as has been sufficiently demonstrated from the repeated approbation of the first personages in this kingdom, as well as foreigners of distinction; from several of whom they have the most pressing invitations to visit their respective courts. These modern Colossuses are about twenty-three years of age, and very near eight feet high; not does their amazing size more agreeably surprise the curious spectator than their proportion, in every respect, to that stupendous height—a circumstance seldom to be found in any extraordinary productions of Nature. N. B.—Their stay will be but short, as they are on their way to Edinburgh."

2.—**IRISH GIANTS.**—"The most surprising gigantic twin brothers are just arrived in this metropolis, and to be seen at the Silk Dyer's, No. 2 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross. These wonderful Irish giants are but twenty-four years of age, and measure very near eight feet high. They have had the honor to be seen by the gentlemen of the faculty, Royal Society, and other admirers of natural curiosity, who allowed them to surpass anything of the same kind ever offered to the public. Their address is singular and pleasing, their persons truly shaped and proportionate to their height, and afford an agreeable surprise. They excel the famous Maximilian Muller, shown in London in 1733; and the late Swedish giant will scarcely admit of a comparison. To enumerate every particular would be too tedious; let it suffice to say that they are beyond what it set forth in ancient or modern history. The ingenious and judicious who have honored them with their company have bestowed on them the most lavish encomiums, and, on their departure, have expressed their sincerest admiration and delight. In short, the sight of them is more than the mind can conceive, the tongue express, or pencil delineate, and stands without a parallel in this or any other country. 'Take them for all in all, we scarce shall look upon their like again.' Prices of admission, for ladies and gentlemen, 2s. 6d; tradesmen, 1s.; and servants in livery, 6d."

Amongst the Sloane manuscripts, in the British Museum, we find the subjoined certificate:—"I, James Paris, have seen, in London, an Irishman, born near Dublin, who was seven feet eleven inches high, without his shoes, or anything upon his head. Each of his shoes weighed three pounds two ounces. I saw one of his shoes measured, which was one foot three inches long, and ten inches wide. One of his shoes held two quarts of water, and about half a pint over." Also: "I, James Paris, saw a woman in Ireland, in 1696, who was born at Portrush, not far from the wonderful Causeway, in the most northern part of Ireland. She was then twenty-three years old, and stood seven feet high without shoes or head clothes, very well shaped, with a very handsome face. In the year 1701 she was at Montpellier, in Languedoc, in France, at the time of the fair, where I saw her again, being shown for money, as she had been before in London. I, not knowing she was the same I had seen five years before, and though I was something disguised by a periwig, which I did not wear in London, she remembered me perfectly well, and told me when and where I had seen her."

In the *Daily Advertiser* of January the thirty-first, 1753, we find this announcement:—"Just arrived in this city, from Ireland, Cornelius McGrath, the youth mentioned lately in the newspapers as the most extraordinary production in Nature. He is allowed, by the nobility and gentry who daily resort to see him, to have the most stupendous and gigantic form, though only a boy, and is the only representative of the world of the ancient and magnificent giants of that kingdom. He is seven feet three inches in height without shoes. His wrist measures a quarter of a yard and an inch. He greatly surpasses Cacus, the Swede, in the just proportion of his limbs, and is the truest and best proportioned figure ever seen. He is sixteen years of age the tenth of last March; and is to be seen at the 'Peacock,' at Charing Cross, from eight in the morning till ten at night."

Patrick Cotter, born in Ireland in 1761, was said to be eight feet seven inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was more than a foot and a half long. He died in September, 1806, in his forty-sixth year.

Charles Byrne, or O'Brien, the celebrated Irish giant, died in June, 1816, in Cockspur street, Charing Cross, aged twenty-two. His death was said to have been precipitated by excessive drinking, to which he was always addicted, but more particularly after the unfortunate loss of all his property, saved from the profits of exhibiting himself, and which he had simply vested in a single bank-note of seven hundred pounds. In his last moments, he requested that his remains might be thrown into the sea, in order that his bones should be removed far beyond the reach of the surgical fraternity. In consequence of this the body was put on board a vessel, conveyed to the Downs, and sunk in twenty fathoms water. Mr. Byrne, about the month of August, 1780, measured exactly eight feet; in stature he gained two inches after that period, and, when dead, his full length was eight feet four inches. The daily papers of June the fourth, 1782, contained the following paragraph:—"Yesterday morning the body of Charles Byrne, the famous Irish giant, was carried to Margate, in order to be thrown into the sea, and sunk in twenty fathoms water, agreeably to his own request, he having been assured that the surgeons would anatomize him." A few days later, the *Public Ledger* contradicted the above statement thus:—"Died, Charles Byrne, the Irish giant. Dr. Hunter purchased his body. The skeleton is in his museum. His death was occasioned by drinking to console himself for the loss of a large sum of money. His height was eight feet ten inches." It is quite certain that the skeleton of Byrne, or O'Brien, is in the Hunterian collection of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, where any one may satisfy himself of the fact by walking in as he passes by.

James Clancy, another celebrated Irish giant, was born near Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, 1812. He was seven feet two inches and a half high; his middle finger measured five inches and a half in length; the palm of his hand four inches; and from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, nine inches and a half. Clancy was exhibited at Cumberwell Fair in 1832, and at Bartholomew Fair in 1832 and 1833. They said he had grown two inches

within the preceding twelve months. He was a young man of tolerable education, and very communicative, but appeared in bad health, arising, probably, from conjugal confinement and want of exercise.

From all these statements we may collect that giants are not of much practical use in the working world, except to be exhibited as objects of curiosity or scientific inquiry. They are neither long-lived, numerous, prolific, nor savage; and the social system is not likely to be disturbed or unbalanced by their occasional appearance.—*Dublin Univ. Mag.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.

Cholera, which has been playing such deadly havoc in the Turkish capital during the past two months, has now, happily, almost altogether left us; but great misfortunes often follow quickly in each other's train, and while I write the embers are still smouldering of the most widespread and destructive conflagration that has devastated Constantinople for the last forty years. This great fire, announced as usual by the boom of the warning guns on the Bosphorus, and the cry of "Yanghen var!" resounding in all parts of the city from the sonorous mouths of the firemen, broke out at 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th inst., at a native cafe, near the chief police-office in Stamboul—the old Turkish city proper—and, fanned by a strong north-easterly breeze, speedily climbed up to the top of one of the seven hills upon which Stamboul is built, devouring all before it. In a few hours entire districts were in flames; the houses, being nearly all constructed of wood, dry and parched after a long season of unusual heat, burning like tinder. The efforts of the military in knocking down intervening houses, and even in levelling whole streets, only succeeded in partially checking the fire here and there in particular directions, but were unable to arrest its general progress; the puny attempts of the miserable little machines, complete caricatures of fire-engines, still employed here, were as usual of no service whatever; and, to add to the misfortune, little or no water was available. The great fire burnt on, and presented a grand spectacle in the darkness of the night, making the minarets of all the mosques glisten, and lighting up the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora for miles and miles around with the lurid glow of the flames. We all know the excitement and confusion attendant upon a great fire at home, but here the scene, intensified by numberless Oriental incidents, baffles description in its picturesque bewilderment. The Grand Vizier and a great number of the high functionaries of State were soon on the spot. Pasha Pacha is always especially prompt and active on these occasions, and about 2 o'clock in the morning the equipages and escort of the Sultan clattered through the silent streets of Pera Galata, and thundered over the wooden bridge across the Golden Horn, conveying the Pharaoh himself to the scene of the conflagration. The "Porte," the Sublime Porte, where most of the great public offices are concentrated, and the records of the Ottoman Empire are preserved, was within an ace of being destroyed, as the flames skirted along beside it, and consumed a mosque close to its entrance. The Ministry of Commerce is gone, and the Persian Legation, with all its papers, is a thing of the past. Many fine mosques (ten, I believe) have been reduced to ashes; and among others the beautiful Nour-Osmanie, which was one of the principal ornaments of Stamboul. I had occasion to ride on Wednesday morning to the country-house of Murad Effendi, the Sultan's apparent, situated on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, on the rising ground above Kaliken, and among the beauties of the view which that situation commands it was a sight to remember to see the masses of flame flickering about Stamboul, and the dense clouds of smoke rolling down the Marmora. The fire has now almost burnt itself out, but fully two miles of ruin and devastation attest its ravages. It is fortunate and really surprising that no loss of life, so far as I am aware, should have accompanied it. At the fire of St. Benoit, some months ago, 200 souls perished at one fell swoop by the fall of a single wall. The money-value of the property destroyed I am unable at present even to guess at, but it must be something very considerable, as on a moderate computation fully 5,000 houses have been consumed. Vast numbers of poor people have been reduced to ruin by this calamity; and it is a pitiable sight to see them—men, women and children, sad and camped out in the gardens of the Seraglio, in the streets, and in the mosque-yards, with the wreck of the few movables they have been able to gather about them. The government is distributing bread and clothing for their immediate relief, and private subscriptions are being opened to supplement the efforts of the authorities.

Among the many edifices which narrowly escaped the still-smouldering fire was the old Exhibition building at the Hippodrome, now being used as the office, for the conversion of the Turkish Internal Public Debt. The flames approached within fifty yards of it, but a providential turn of the wind diverted their course in another direction. Another correspondent says:—"Roughly estimated it may be said that the disaster thus described has laid waste nearly a quarter of the whole area of Constantinople proper, destroying, it is reckoned, about 8,000 houses, nearly twenty mosques, ten baths, five Christian churches, and some fifteen khans. No such calamity has befallen Constantinople during the present century, if indeed, since the conquest. Nearly half the space thus reduced to a desert of ashes was inhabited by the poorest Mussulman population, fifteen or twenty thousand of whom are thus reduced to absolute want. With its usual promptitude the Government has not lost an hour in dealing out what relief it can to the poorest sufferers. Shelter has been given to nearly half of them in the empty khans and available buildings, and most of the remainder have been camped under tents in the Hippodrome till wooden huts or other accommodation can be found. A ration of bread is also being served out to them at the Porte's expense; and, in short, every effort that the pinched means of the Government will allow is being made to relieve the distress which the calamity has occasioned. A general subscription has been opened under the presidency of A'ali Pacha, to which the Sultan and the whole of the Ministers have made large contributions, and amongst the foreign communities Sir Henry Bulwer has initiated an auxiliary effort, heading the British list of donations with one of fifty guineas from himself. Coming as this disaster has done on the very heels of the cholera, it has struck Stamboul a blow from which it must take years to recover."—*London Times.*

It is said that Anber, who is now eighty-one years of age, is about to resign his post as Director of the Paris Conservatoire, and retire from public life.

A WILD MAN SHOW IN ENGLAND.

A person who signs himself "A Man" writes as follows to a contemporary, but omits to mention the particular place alluded to:

"A day or two ago I went to a circus that was exhibiting on its way through our town. One of the attractions advertised was 'A horde of wild men,' and at the end of the performance a large closed van on wheels was dragged into the middle from the side where it had been allowed to remain inside the tent. The wooden sides were then taken down, and five men clothed in skins appeared behind strong iron bars, not a foot apart, with the interstices filled up with network wire. Looking upon it as one of the ordinary and legitimate amusements of a circus, I approached them amongst the crowd, prepared to recognize under these uncouth garments and dark skins the lineaments and characteristics of Europeans. In fact, I had made up my mind, in common with the rest of the spectators, that they were nothing less than boys dressed up to represent savages. Upon closer inspection, however, I began to think otherwise, and, wishing to ascertain the truth, I with one or two friends, stayed behind. After the spectators had left I found the proprietor, a most civil and obliging man, and began to question him about these men. He answered me without hesitation, and told me that they had been captured by Her Majesty's ship "Constantine," off Yesso, at the north of Japan, that they had been brought to England, and let to him for show. I then asked if he would allow us to inspect them more closely. He complied with our request immediately, and led the way to the van, sent for the keeper, and upon the sides being taken down as before, these men were again visible inside. We then had the opportunity of observing them for half an hour, and hearing them converse in their language, which sounded like a mixture of Spanish and Sanskrit. They are of a short stature, and a copper-colored hue. Their fingers are pointed like an ape's, and their legs are straight and thin. They speak no language known to Europeans, but by means of signs are induced to go through their performance of 'moon-worshipping and warring-dancing,' as the conductor informs the audience. The proprietor assured me that they had never been out of this cage, strewn with clean straw, about six yards in length by three in width, since they have been with him, excepting in one instance, when one of them was taken ill; and a woman belonging to the circus mentioned casually in my hearing that one of them must have been in there seven months at least. That human beings, with souls to be saved, should thus be carried about and exhibited like wild beasts is a state of things, I should hope, quite unparalleled in this free country. From all I saw of the proprietor I should say they were treated with great kindness; but what compensates for loss of liberty and confinement such as this?"—*English Paper.*

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—Mr. C. H. Wood writes to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*: "A very curious toy is now being sold in Paris, under the name of Pharaoh's Serpent. As this toy really constitutes an interesting chemical experiment, perhaps an account of it may prove interesting to your readers. It consists of a little cone of tin foil, containing a white powder, about an inch in height and resembling a pastille. This cone is to be lighted at its apex, when there immediately begins issuing from it a thick serpent-like coil, which continues twisting and increasing in length to an almost incredible extent. The quantity of matter thus produced is truly marvellous, especially as the coil, which so exudes is solid, and may be handled, although, of course, it is extremely light and somewhat fragile. Having a little of the white powder, with which the cones are filled, placed at my disposal by a friend I submitted it to analysis and found it to consist of sulphocyanide of mercury. This salt, when heated to a temperature below redness, undergoes decomposition, swelling or growing in size in a most remarkable manner, and producing a mixture of melleon (a compound of carbon and nitrogen) with a little sulphide of mercury. The resulting mass often assumes a most fantastic shape, and is sufficiently coherent to retain its form; it is sufficiently yellow color on the exterior, but is a black within. The 'serpent' shape, of course, results from the salt being burnt in a cone of tin foil. Both the mercurous and mercuric sulphocyanides decompose in the same manner; but the mercuric salt, containing more sulphocyanogen, seems capable of furnishing a larger quantity of melleon, and is the one used in the French serpents."

A GREAT UNDERSTANDING.—Prince Torlonia's colossal undertaking of the draining of the Lake of Fucino has recently been entirely centered in his own hands by the dissolution of the company founded in Naples in 1853, in consequence of the Prince having been sole proprietor of the 21,500 shares issued. Twelve years ago the capitalists doubted of the success of the operation, alleging the failure of the Emperor Claudius, who spent millions on it in vain; but the Prince persevered, although, instead of the eight years originally calculated, the works have been going on twelve years, and the capital has required to be doubled. On the 9th of August, 1862, the Torlonia emissary was opened for the first time, and in fifteen months it drained 2,000 hectares of land. On the 28th of August of the present year the emissary was opened again, and will continue in operation for about two years, during which period 5,000 or about 6,000 hectares of land will be drained. All that will then remain to be effected will be a drain in the basin of the lake, which will drain 8,000 hectares more of most fertile land. The Prince has spent his money most courageously on this gigantic enterprise, but it is satisfactory that he should have succeeded in benefiting the population of these districts whilst also gaining enormously himself.

CHILDREN.—Blessed be God for all that the children enjoy. Did you ever think of it, how independent children are of circumstances? How the children of the poor are as happy with a penny toy, with a bit of broken china, a rag-baby, or their mud pies, as the offspring of the rich with their endless variety of playthings, selected with so much care from the most expensive shops? Do you know how readily children are to find enjoyment in any condition, with a contentment and cheerfulness which grown up people may indeed envy? It is not until they become acquainted with the conventionalities of the world, and find they lack what is most important in the world's eye, that discontent creeps into the heart and dissatisfaction takes the place of this blessed state.

The last of Napoleon's Mameluke guard died last week in Paris. He entered the corps of Syrian janissaries which became afterwards the Mameluke of the guard in 1798, and made all the campaigns of the Empire up to 1812, when he lost the toes of the left foot by frostbite in Russia. He has remained in France ever since.

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179

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby.

Die letzte The

Komm her zu mir geliebte

Die letzte Theilung zu

Es ist bald aus mit mein

Die Seele will ihm schon

Wir haben ja mit treuen

Gethellets jede gute G

So nim auch hier zur

Das Kleinod hier, das is

So spricht ein hochbetagte

Dem schon der Tod an

Zu seiner Frau, der Fra

Die betene, meinetd zu

Ein-Sädchen klein herv

Der Greis aus des Gm

Es scheint ihm heurer r

Was mag das Sädchen

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1865.

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VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—H. F. Lewis Esq.
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For several weeks past a series of Lectures have been delivered in this city, by clergymen of various denominations of the Christian church, explanatory of their relative creeds—Unitarian, Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist, etc. It is to be regretted that in the liberal spirit of the undertaking no Israelite was requested to unite in the good work of explanation, that all might become familiar with the doctrines of the Jewish church, its various forms and ceremonies, etc. Explanations of the history, of the rise, progress and present condition of the Hebrew people, cannot but create great and absorbing interest. We stand before the world in modern days with a host of commentators, but unfortunately the major portion of them are antagonistic in religious belief, and view us from their own stand-point and with all their prejudices. That our people should be detracted, is neither novel nor unexpected, but that our creed, which is the foundation of all revealed religion, and our enactments, which are the keystone of the arch of modern jurisprudence, should be misinterpreted, reflects upon the spirit of the age. Without the actual presence of Judaism, Christianity would have nothing to prove its rise or progress. Without the actuality of Jewish rites the ceremonies of the Christian church would have no authority, for all are based one upon the other—the Jewish being the parent church. It is strange, taking, as the Christian world does, its moral and penal code from the Jewish law, that the ministers of its various churches should prove so ignorant of our history and influence. If they are not ignorant, then they misrepresent, and misrepresentation has always been the lot of our people. The Jewish people have ever proven themselves the friends of free inquiry and toleration. It is enjoined as a sacred duty, that the "stranger within our gates" should be well and hospitably entertained. We know nothing of the exclusiveness which characterizes Christian belief—none of its illiberality or persecution, save that our people have for centuries experienced the same, aided by all that bigotry could invent to confer ill. It has been held by some writers, that the Jews bear no good will to the Christians. Such doctrine has been forced, as it were, from the lips of church men, in fear that the down-trodden and oppressed would avenge the many wrongs heaped upon them by the church they represent. The Roman Catholic church has never ceased to revile the Jew, and to indict all the ills its temporal power could command. Such conduct must be expected from such a church; one knowing no toleration as a principle—one whose motto is power, and power alone; one which arrogates to itself the right to determine what the true faith is, and what men are to think and believe. Is it fair to the Jewish people that public opinion as to their religious creed, should be formed by judgments so arrogant and selfish?

Let us go back a little to the days when the Christian church brought all its powers to bear to crush and extinguish Judaism. Decrees after decrees were promulgated limiting the erection of houses of worship and places of instruction; our people were limited to districts in which to abide, and but certain avenues of trade were open to them to gain their livelihood. Yet the Christian church erred when it thought that public worship was the great point which gave unity of purpose to the Jewish people. It is not form and ceremony which has banded our people together—religious instruction is with us of far more importance than public worship. That instruction is imparted faithfully by the parent to the offspring from generation to generation—it needs no house of worship—nothing more is necessary to impress it upon the mind than reverence to the Almighty and filial duty. In early days our oppressors, no doubt, thought that, by preventing our having handsome houses of prayer, and to permit those built to be erected only in by-ways and out of the way corners, so as not to be near any church or convent, they could inflict a permanent injury on our religion, by depriving it of dignity and the imposing effect which the church always has endeavored to lend to its offices. This conclusion failed to crush out Judaism—for in a humble, ill-ventilated, ruinous school-house, with a solitary reader to perform the service, in the midst of heart-broken men and women marked with the badge of servitude on their dress, who dreaded the coming morning, with no ray of gladness beaming on them from a hostile world, with no aid save the Divine protection which had always shielded them from the wrath of the presumptuous, the sacred precepts of the prophets were inculcated and the observance of the rites of our belief perpetuated. Judaism does not depend on liturgy or church-going, though both prayer and visiting public worship are duties incident to it, but neither more nor less than other duties. Wherever ten men are assembled there is a congregation, and even women can worship among themselves, and in both cases one of the assembled can lead the service without ordination or a previous training for the ministry. Worship with us is free, spontaneous, springing from the inner

man, and is simply a free-will offering to God, without requiring priest or outward tokens to render it acceptable. The essence of Judaism is in instruction, in the knowledge of what is based on the will of God, or what is the same, a practical acquaintance with the Scriptures and the comments and traditions which we have derived from our predecessors. It is curious to observe that, while a brutal ignorance characterized the masses in what is called the Middle Ages, the Jews were distinguished by a superior mental training, and they preserved a knowledge of sciences among themselves, so that the physicians of the persecuting sovereigns and popes were not rarely pious adherents of Judaism.

There is a wide field for some of our able co-religionists in popularizing, as it were, the theory and history of our Holy Church, so that all may learn its manifold excellencies and wonderful career. And it is to be hoped that the present will be availed of as the occasion of a series of discourses on the subject.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

From the resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW.—On and after date steamers for the Pacific coast will leave our shores three times per month, instead of twice, as heretofore. Thus it will be seen, that I will have an additional opportunity to bore you and your readers every thirty days. To those that have been pestered with my nonsensical writings for the past year and a-half or more the news above published will not be hailed with much gratification; to digest the items that I provide fortnightly, requires a stomach of no ordinary powers, and your readers may well exclaim with horror when they hear that your humble servant will test their patience and power of endurance still more hereafter by serving them with an extra dish per month of hodge podge. As for myself, I have been so accustomed to see people around me boring and being bored—even outside of petroleum transactions—while my friends of California have borne with me so faithfully heretofore that I am emboldened, and rather like the idea of being able to correspond more frequently than before; and in order to compensate my patients on the other side for the additional infliction that I will thus impose upon them, I will admit them into an editorial secret, which if they promise not to permit to go any further, I will now reveal. Is the pledge given? "I pause for a reply." None! Well, then, as silence gives consent, I suppose the required condition is fulfilled, and now to my secret, which is as follows: Heretofore, as a general rule, I have transmitted bona fide news; it was very difficult I assure you, at times, to obtain sufficient matter to complete a correspondence, and often as the "steamer day" approached, did I button-hole people in the streets and by a species of cross-examination, tried to sift from them an item of news to send to my friends of the Pacific. Now that I intend to send one letter per month additional, I will be so much the more pressed for news—besides the old plan is of no avail, for my friends here aware of my intentions, invariably avoid my path as soon as they see me coming—consequently, no other resource being left me, I will be compelled—now comes the secret—to invent news! Yes, invent, now and then, an elopement or divorce case or something equally exciting and perhaps interesting will be served upon you, and provided it has the semblance of truth, I hope it will be received with the thought that if it did not happen, at least it might have. Of course I will not state at the time that such and such an item is manufactured, nevertheless your readers may find out the circumstances of the case, and if they solve the matter, and think the article fictitious, they may state so, and perhaps I will inform them if their conjectures are correct. Thus, as you will see, I am fair and "above board," even if my friends are bored, and as a reward for my frankness, I expect your readers to tolerate me three times a month, as they have so kindly twice heretofore, and I will endeavor to show my appreciation of their favors. Having spread out my programme for the coming season, I will now unfold my diary of NEWS.

And see what we have. And first under this heading, I may as well state that our regular state elections being soon about to take place, politics are absorbing the attention of a large portion of the community. Banners, hand-bills and flags with the names of candidates inscribed thereon, in glaring letters attract the eye in all directions, and were one to believe all the inscriptions thereon, and the argument of their adherents, we would be prone to imagine that all the public officers hitherto were rogues and that now honesty would reign supreme. Each nominee is declared by their supporters to be a paragon as far as virtues and abilities are concerned, and that the State can only be saved from ruin by his election to the desired position. But then this is but a repetition of the old story and is the necessary result of politics. Among the candidates for the people's suffrages are Mr. A. J. Dittenhofer, a Jewish lawyer of this city, who has been a presidential elector at the last election, and who now aspires to the position of Judge of the Marine Court. He has already been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy of the late Judge McCarthy in the same court, and is nominated by the Republican party to fill the balance of the unexpired term, to last about three years yet. He has a great many friends, is widely known, and if the Israelites unite in his support he will be chosen. If he is elected we will have three co-religionists upon the bench. Jacob Seebacher, also a Jew, is re-nominated for the assembly, and will without doubt be elected. Thus you will see that our co-religionists are making great progress here and are receiving a full share of the public honors.

The Temple Emanuel of this city, after much consideration have at length decided upon a

site for their new place of worship, and the ceremony of breaking ground was gone through with last week. The synagogue will be built in the most aristocratic portion of the city, Fifth Avenue, and will be a grand building. Its estimated cost is \$32,500. This congregation being the wealthiest in this city, it will be comparatively an easy matter for it to accomplish its purpose.

A society has been formed chiefly from among the members of this congregation, to establish a Theological Seminary. Although to carry out the idea will require time, nevertheless as the movement is backed by influential men, it will meet with success.

Notwithstanding the malignity of the *Herald*, the particulars of which I recited in a previous letter, the opera is progressing finely. Crowded houses are the order of the evening.

A new work by the Ricci Brothers, entitled the "Cobler and the Fairy," has lately been reproduced here and has made quite a furore. It is, without doubt, one of the best comic operas in the Italian repertoire.

Miss Clara Strauss, a Jewess, and of remarkable vocal abilities will soon make her debut here. At present she is actively engaged in studying under the direction of Maretzky the operatic director.

Miss Adelaide Phillips and Miss Bossisio, both Jewesses, are among the principal singers in the operatic troupe now performing in this city.

The Hebrew Free School is progressing finely, and soon we may expect to hear of the establishment of School No. 2.

B'NAI BERTH MATTERS.

In B'nai Berth Matters there is nothing to dwell upon.

The subscriptions for the poor of Palestine are being rapidly collected in the respective lodges of the order, and promises to amount to quite a large sum. Nearly \$2,000 has already been contributed.

Two new lodges are also in progress of formation, to whom charters will be granted at an early day.

Slowly but surely the great Order of B'nai Berth is gaining ground among our co-religionists, and the time is not far distant when it will comprise among its brethren every influential Israelite in America.

This should be so, "Vive La Ordre B'nai Berth." After this French effort, I find myself so exhausted that it will be best to close my letter lest I weary your readers, if I have not already done so.

MERCURY.

The first dramatic and social entertainment given by the Eureka Social Club, in aid of the Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society, came off on Tuesday evening at Turn Verein Hall. Such a gay crowd, such an array of beauty, we venture to say, has not graced the ball-rooms of this city for some time past. The evening's entertainment commenced with an overture by the orchestra, under the direction of N. Balleberg, which was followed by the drama, in two acts, entitled "Raffaello; or the Reprobate of Paris." The different characters were admirably sustained, and won the hearty and rapturous applause of the audience. After the performance, the young ladies who played in the piece were called before the curtain, and presented with beautiful wreaths. At eleven o'clock the dancing commenced, which was kept up till a late hour. The Committee of Arrangements deserve particular praise for the manner in which they studied to make the affair pass off so in so excellent a manner. Each and every person was well satisfied with the party, and besides having enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, they contributed in aid of a noble charity, and we are informed that the affair netted a handsome sum for the treasury of the Society for whose benefit it was intended.

CHANGING THEIR BASE.—Quite a number of the banking institutions of San Francisco are purchasing property on California street, between Sansome and Montgomery, for the purpose of removing their business to that locality. We are informed that the California Building and Loan Society have purchased the three-story granite building, one door from the corner of Sansome street, and will, as soon as the necessary repairs can be made, transfer their business thither. The Society paid thirty thousand dollars for their purchase, and made an excellent bargain; for owners of real estate, on either side of the street, refuse to sell at less than a thousand dollars per front foot.

ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY.—Sunday last the Independent Order of Odd Fellows dedicated with appropriate ceremonies their cemetery grounds on the Point Lobos Road. They have some twenty-eight acres very eligibly located, and in the hands of so liberal and beneficent an order, the grounds will become an honor to the order and an adornment to our rising city.

ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Congregation and Benevolent Society "Beth Israel," held on Sunday last, November 26th, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing term:—President, J. Caspar; Vice-President, S. Goldman; Treasurer, S. Henry; Recording Secretary, S. Saalburg; Financial Secretary, J. Salomonson; Congregation Secretary, A. Samuels; Directors, M. Louis, S. Levy, E. Witkowski, M. Livingstone; Messenger and Collector, M. Marks.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The members of the "Eureka Benevolent Society" will take notice that the annual meeting for election of Officers, and other important business, will be held next Sunday morning (3d December), at 10 o'clock, in the vestry of the Broadway Synagogue.

ALGERS.—The Jewish community of Algiers is now raising money for a purpose by no means creditable to the colonial Government. After the conquest the Jewish cemetery was taken from the community by way of appropriation for some cause of public utility, as was stated. It was subsequently ceded by the State to the city, and now the Jews are trying to raise about \$2000 in order to purchase their own cemetery, so as to protect the graves of their fathers from the impending profanation.

MUSICAL MATTERS.—It will be noticed that a number of our most influential citizens have united in requesting that the Misses Laemlein should be permitted to give a concert whereby the public can judge of their remarkable efficiency as pianists. Yielding to a request coming from so influential a source, their father announces Thursday evening, December 28th, and Platt's Hall as the time and place of the entertainment. We can assure our readers that whilst we disclaim any pretensions to style the young ladies prodigies, we consider them, young as they are, finished artistes, worthy of taking rank among their elders. We are not alone in this opinion either. Their concert will prove a great success.

Mr. Macdougall, an eminent resident pianist, gives a concert in aid of the British Benevolent Society on Monday evening, at Platt's Hall. Mr. Macdougall will be assisted by the following eminent artists: Madame Anna Bishop, Signora Bianchi, Signor Bianchi, Miss Emily Thorne, Mr. Charles Lascelles, Messrs. Ernst Hartmann, G. T. Evans, Pasmore, Heckmann, Carl De Prunz, Weiderhold, A. Hartmann, and A. C. Diaz.

Madame Anna Bishop, having made a successful tour of California and Nevada, will give a series of three concerts at the Academy of Music in the course of a few days.

HAMBURG.—Some months ago an Austrian regimental chief physician, who had served during the late Danish war, addressed himself to Dr. Mayer, chief rabbi of Hanover, with the request to make the necessary preparation in order to receive him in the synagogue, as he was firmly resolved to exchange the Roman Catholic religion, in which he was born and bred, for the Jewish. But, as proselytizing is strictly forbidden by Judaism, every effort possible was made to divert him from his purpose. For this reason also, Dr. Mayer referred the enquirer to Herr Ettinger, chief rabbi of Altona. Nevertheless, the rite of his admission into the synagogue was last week performed at Hamburg, and the physician is now a Jew, as nothing could divert him from his purpose, he having definitively declared that he was not guided in his resolution by any unworthy motive, but by the purest conviction. In consequence of this declaration it was no longer possible to oppose his conversion, especially after he had obtained the necessary religious instruction.

HOLLAND.—In consequence of the late treaty of commerce concluded between Switzerland and the neighboring countries in a manner favorable to the Jews, the Dutch Government has declared to the canton of Berne that in presence of existing circumstances it is inclined to resume the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce. It is known that the Dutch chambers had refused to sanction a treaty already agreed upon between the two Powers imposing restriction upon Israelites. The Federal council has decided on sending circulars to all cantons announcing the execution as from July last of the treaty concluded with France, adding, purely as a formality, that it is ready to receive remonstrances to which the treaty might give rise.

PARIS.—The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1862, at the proposition of M. Munk, offered a prize of 3000 francs (the Bordin prize) for the best collection of data concerning the geography, topography, and history of Palestine, taken exclusively from the books of Jewish tradition (Talmud, Midrashim, etc.); the prize to be awarded in 1865. Only one single essay having been sent in, the term was prolonged until January 1st, 1867.

JEWISH MARRIAGES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—From the 26th annual report of the Registrar General lately issued, it appears that of 1709 marriages in the City in 1863, 428 were not according to the rites of the Established Church. Of these 237 were marriages of Jews.

A GRAND NATIONAL MASONIC REUNION.—Arrangements are being made by the Freemasons to have a grand national reunion of the fraternity at an early day. They will meet in general convention, with delegates from all the States, either in Baltimore or Richmond: It is believed that this will be the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States, perhaps in the world. Its tendency, like that of the late Odd Fellow's Convocation, will be to cement friendly feelings, dissipate past discordances, and strengthen the Union.

VICE.—He who yields himself to vice must inevitably suffer. If the human law does not convict and punish him, the moral law, which will have obedience, will follow him to his doom. Every crime is committed for a purpose, with some idea of future personal pleasure; and just so sure as God governs the universe, so surely does a crime, although concealed, destroy the happiness for the future. No matter how deeply laid have been the plans of the criminal, or how desperately executed, detection pursues like a blood-hound, and tracks him to his fate.

UNITARIANISM.—The Unitarians in England, as well as in this country, are divided into a conservative and radical party; the former wish the denomination to be bound to a distinct profession of the divinity of Christ, while the latter claim an unrestricted freedom of religious opinion. A motion brought in by the former party at the last General assembly, to reassert the belief of the Church in the divinity of Christ, was rejected.

WASHINGTON BILLIARD SALOON.—The many friends of Mr. Strasser will be glad to hear that he has opened a splendid saloon corner Union and Powell streets. A separate room where Clubs and Lodges can meet is connected with the place, as well as an Oyster stand. The very best Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars are kept at the bar. Give him a call.

THE Queen of Spain has given the *tenor* Tamblak the Order of Charles the Third, and the Emperor of Russia has given him the Russian gold Medal of Honor, set in diamonds.

JEWELRY, ETC.—The rich display of jewelry and silverware of every description, in the windows of Messrs. Wiedero & Co., 433 Montgomery street, attracts the gaze of every passer by. New Year is drawing nigh, and it is time to look around for presents—surely none will be more acceptable than some of Messrs. Wiedero & Co.'s jewelry.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We call the attention of our merchants to the advertisement of Messrs. Fairbanks & Hutchinson, 334 Montgomery St., in another column. Fairbanks' scales are well known as the best and most correct in use.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN ITALY.

In his translations of the Prehistoric Remains in Italy, Bartolomeo Gastaldi says:—"Stone, the three great epochs of human progress; and Anthropological Society), an account of some interesting discoveries in Italy relating to the first two epochs, which show that, ere history began, certain parts of that country were inhabited by a race identical, or nearly so, in habits with that which once dwelt in Switzerland and in the northern districts of Europe. Living in caves and in shallow lakes, in huts built on piles, the existence of these people must have been of an extremely simple character; but they had attained to the manufacture of pottery, which they even ornamented after a primitive fashion with dots and lines, and, in shape, their utensils are not devoid of elegance; suggesting, in fact, that they were in some way distantly connected with that singular and essentially artistic race, the Etruscans. 'Tis a curious fact, by the way, that to this very day a manufacture of pottery, resembling both in paste and baking these primeval relics, and the composition of which is kept secret, is carried on in a district named Casola di Ravarano, termed by the country people Casola delle olle (of the pots, which is situated on the left side of the post and military road which leads from Parma to Pontremoli. Is it not worth inquiring to what race pertain the makers? Apart from pottery, the chief relics found (of which excellent illustrations are given) consist of implements of bone, arrow-heads of flint identical in make with some still used by American Indians, flint spear-heads, hatchets and knives, with a few like implements of bronze, and some very curious small wheels of bone and wood the use of which it is difficult to conjecture. The greater number of these objects were obtained from beds of dried-up lakes, together with piles, fragments of wood and rude canoes, all pointing to human handiwork. Many skeletons also, attributed to the age of bronze, have been at times brought to light; forty, for instance, being unearthed near Modena, where, in 1856, a railway cutting was then in progress; whilst bones of wild and domestic animals have likewise been found in considerable quantities. The bones containing marrow have always been broken, either that it might be eaten, or to use it for preparing skins, as is still done by Indians in America. The most ancient traces of man in Italy are, the author states, in the caverns, as might be expected; but whether these caverns are anterior to the glacial period, he feels unable to decide, and awaits further discoveries." The work is a valuable contribution to science, and is creditable alike to author and translator.

REFUSED TO BE QUESTIONED.—John Stuart Mill, the celebrated English political writer, recently elected to Parliament, very properly refused to be catechised on the subject of religion. He gave his questioners to understand, however, that he entertained liberal views on that subject, but as he was not accountable to any man for his religious opinions, he would not submit to an examination; and so his opponents, who expected to catch him in his words and thus defeat his election by bringing against him the "pious element," got defeated themselves and Mr. Mill gained a great triumph.—The course he pursued was similar to that of Thomas Jefferson, who, when he was asked respecting his religion, gave this memorable answer: "It is known to God and myself. Its evidence before the world is to be known in my life; if that has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion which has regulated it can not be a bad one."

HUSBANDS.—Young ladies are generally supposed to be, more or less, on the lookout for husbands. Nice dresses and pretty bonnets; music and dancing, and the polite accomplishments, in societies where these are cultivated, and very much of what is called society, are supposed to have this object in view. But the supply of good husbands is not equal to the demand. We see thousands of men around us whose married state is a constant marvel to us. We can not conceive how they ever induced any woman to have them. The standard of husbandly virtues requires to be raised, and the market better supplied. Marriage, develops all that is lovely in women, sometimes brings out the worst qualities in men. Many a woman at forty exceeds the promise of her girlhood; but how few are the men who do not fall very far short of the hopes of youth!

SERVANTS AND MISTRESSSES.—"Maria," said a lady to a colored chambermaid, "that is the third silk dress you have worn since you came to me; pray how many do you own?" "Only seven, miss; but I'm saving my wages to buy another." "Seven? What use are seven silk dresses to you? Why, I don't own so many as that?" "Specs not, miss," said the smiling darkey; "you don't need 'em so much as I does. You quality white folks everybody knows is quality; but we bettermost kind of colored pussons has to dress smart to 'tinguish ourselves from common niggers." So, critics, who denounce the present extravagant style of dress, be lenient, and when the paraphernalia of hoops and flounces, silks, velvets and laces, is astounding, think—Well, poor things! they must do something to 'tinguish themselves from common folks.

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT FRENCH PAINTER.—The death of one of the most talented of the French artists of the last half century, M. Heim, is announced. He was a member of the Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honor, and was born in 1787. His most important picture was "The Massacre of the Jews," for which he was decorated by Louis XVIII. Several of the ceilings in the Louvre were painted by him, and the finest of them, "Vesuvius receiving fire from Heaven," gained him admission to the Institute. M. Heim was a co-religionist.

CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. Peter Job, the Pioneer Confectionery of San Francisco, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, has now received direct from Paris the most splendid assortment of Marzipans Bonbons, ornaments for Christmas trees. They exceed everything ever seen here before.

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To Messrs. W. C. Ral
E. Lazarus, L. Seligman
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Passengers about to leave this port for England or
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INDUSTRIAL FAIR Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON
California Brandy, Cordials and Bitters; held
September 28th, 1884.
First Premium Awarded to Squarza
for Puncches.

First Premium for Cordials.
First Premium for Squarza's Hygi-
enic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fitting occasion not only
to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an
article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and
patronage, but also to put their seal of condemna-
tion upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS
AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the
genuine only in their names.

**Squarza's Puncches, Cordial and
Bitters,**

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the
best material, and that the same were manufactured
with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely
entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing
nothing of the authors of either samples submitted
to their examination, but were unanimous in their
approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the
other.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. L. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKA,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN, Committee.

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best in this city, containing two German and six
American Alleys, finished in the best style. Only
the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars are to be
had at the bar. Everybody who wishes to spend
a pleasant hour and at the same time improve his
health, should visit my establishment, corner of
Pine and Montgomery streets, and try a game of
Ten Pins. no24-3m

FERNAND SCHRADER, Proprietor.

**GEORGE T. LIMBERG,
Attorney-at-Law,
(Deutscher Advokat),
NO. 302 MONTGOMERY STREET,
N. W. Corner of Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
no10-3m**

**JOHN H. FLOTO, M. D.,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office and Residence,
N. E. Corner of Kearny and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

Office Hours: from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.,
7 to 9 P. M. no1-3m

**AUG. CORTIS,
(Formerly with G. T. EMERSON),
BOOK-BINDER
PRINTER,
Blank Book Manufacturer & Paper Ruler,
1523 MONTGOMERY ST.
Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.**

Magazines, Music, Newspapers and Old
Books bound in any style, at the shortest notice,
and at the lowest prices. no10-3m

**JACOB ZECH'S
Piano Manufactory**

Is still at the Old Place,
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,
East of Sansome, up stairs.

ODEUM! Mission St., Mission Dolores.

THE BEST SUBURBAN PLACE OF
AMUSEMENT NEAR THE CITY.

EVERY SUNDAY CONCERT & BALL!

We have fitted out the above beautiful place, with
every convenience for

Parties, Pic-Nics, Etc.,
Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 per-
sons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day
in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the
only suitable place.

All Kinds of Refreshments
Served at the shortest notice.

The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic
Apparatus for Adults and Children.

The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week
days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets
every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at
the same place, and at the corner of Third and Mar-
ket streets. oc11-3m

ZEPHYR WORSTED 20 Cts. Per Oz.

**S. GOLDSMITH & CO
630 Sacramento St.,
(Formerly M. Homberger's),
AND 19 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Under the Lick House,
(Formerly Occupied by Ackerman Brothers.)**

**EMBROIDERIES,
Real Laces,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
BUTTONS,
Dress-Trimings,
CORSETS,
Handkerchiefs,
And a General Assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
CALL AND SEE US. oc20**

**F. Ehrenphort, C. Borchard,
EHRENPHORT & CO.,
Wholesale Confectioners,
NO. 435 KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and California, SAN FRANCISCO.**

We recommend to wholesale and retail dealers in
Candies our large assortment of Plain and
Fancy Candies; also keep on hand a nice assort-
ment of Fancy Ornaments, Flowers and Leaves for
Cakes.

We warrant all our Candies to be made out of
the best materials.

Orders large or small will receive the greatest
care, and be executed with dispatch. no10-3m

**EHRENPHORT & CO.,
Wholesale Confectioners,
NO. 435 KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and California, SAN FRANCISCO.**

**GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
Insurance, Bank,
AND COUNTING HOUSE
STATIONERS.**

Our Importations are made with particu-
lar reference to the above branches of the
Stationery Trade.

**Geo. B. Hitchcock & Co
413 & 415 SANSOME STREET,
no24-3m**

**New York Chop House,
825 KEARNY STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson streets.**

The undersigned announces to his friends and
the public that he has opened the above establish-
ment, and that it always will be his aim to give
full satisfaction by having only the best which
the market affords.

REGULAR BOARDERS will be accommodated with
good Board at the low rate of \$4 PER WEEK.
This Establishment is OPEN DAY AND
NIGHT. no24-1m

**NICOLAUS HOOGHURTEL,
JACOB ZECH'S
Piano Manufactory**

Is still at the Old Place,
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,
East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded
to me for my Pianos, is now added that
of the Mechanics' Union in San Francisco,
held 1884.

I hereby recommend my instrument to the pub-
lic. JACOB ZECH.

Oils! Oils! Merchant's Exchange.

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN-
seed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD. PAINTS. GLASS.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit,
at very low rates, by

**D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9-4f**

**ARMES & DALLAM,
Importers and Jobbers of
Wood & Willow Ware
BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,
And Manufacturers of
California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,
317 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO
an18-3m**

**AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN,
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.
AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies
and Parties, promptly attended to.
His long residence and extended custom is suf-
ficient guarantee of the superiority of his produc-
tions. de18-4f**

**"Every Man in His Own
House, paying no rent," is the motto
and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN
SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and de-
sired houses, have got them. Room enough for more
houses and more members. The rule of the Society is:
"First come, first served." Deposits received by the So-
ciety at the following rates:
Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.
Deposits at six months 1 1/2 per cent. per month.
Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1 1/2 per cent. per
month.
All transactions in Gold Coin.
THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
Office hours daily, and on Saturday evenings. au8-4f**

**REMOVAL.
FR. PUTZMAN,
Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
Has Removed to
NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,
Between Front & Battery Streets.
jy14-3m**

**TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case
WAREHOUSES,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases
taken in exchange. de25-4f**

**ADELSDORFER BROS.,
Cor. Sansome and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the
following places:
London,
Paris,
Hamburg,
Frankfort, O. M.
Furth in Bayern
oc11-3m**

**G. Groezinger,
DEALER IN
NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.
N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. jy1**

**A. KLEBS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
1023 DUPONT STREET,
Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO**

**Save Your Teeth!
E. F. HUNNELL, Rooms, 5th
Clay Street. Do not have your
Teeth Extracted, DR. HUNNELL
pledges himself to save every tooth
that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will
find the charge for the operation and extract the
tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth
filled with gold, artificial bone, and gold inlaid,
and warranted.
Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material
yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either
warranted to fit.
N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth
have been saved consecutively, without the loss of
one. de2**

**Billiard Manufactory.
LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.
Having obtained three times the First
Premium for my Billiards at the former
Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknow-
ledgment to this effect has been ex-
pressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial
Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and
guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the
superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred
that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards,
which will be sold on reasonable terms.
P. LIESENFELD,
612 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific
se8-3m**

**Anthony Reiff, Jr.,
(Musical Director of Italian Opera)
Is now prepared to give
INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANOFORTE
And Violin.
For terms, apply at
-15-3m oc12 MASON STREET, Near Bush**

**H. ZACHARIAS,
Watchmaker
AND JEWELER,
NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,
Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.
I receive by every steamer a large assortment of
Gold and Silver English, American and Swiss
Watches and Diamonds, California manufactured
Jewelry, etc. Also, a full assortment of Sil-
verware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's
Marine Clocks, always on hand.
Particular attention paid to orders from the country.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted
at lowest prices.**

**F. C. BELDEN.
To Housekeepers and
Families.
Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES,
TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP—
can have their wants supplied by calling
at FRANCIS C. BELDEN, 612 Sacramento
Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank.**

**Platt's New Music Hall
THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE
to announce to the public that he has taken
charge of the well-known Platt's Music Hall, on
Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush, to-
gether with the front parlor and smaller rooms con-
nected with it, and is now ready to rent the same
for Balls, Parties, Etc. The Front Parlor holds
two hundred persons.
For particulars apply to
H. A. SIEGFRIED,
au18-3m Luetgen's Hotel, 223 Montgomery street.**

**FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS.
Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to
NOS. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET.
Where they will keep constantly on hand a large
assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited
and promptly attended to. jy14-3m**

**F. M. Trueworthy,
STENCIL PLATE CUTTER,
AND
Brand Manufacturer,
NO. 321 FRONT STREET,
Corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO**

Names for Marking Linen; and Embroidery
Patterns for Dress Makers, Cut at the Shortest
Notice.
Brushes, Ink and Marking Pots for sale.
oc4-3m

**Verkauf von Singvögeln,
717 Clay Straße,
zwischen Kearny und Dupont
(der Plaza gegenüber.)
Die Unterzeichneten sind frohen mit dem letzten
Dampfer von Deutschland hier angekommen und
haben eine bedeutende Auswahl von schönen, jun-
gen und kräftigen Vögeln mitgebracht, darunter
Spatzen, Drosseln, Köstlichkeiten,
Schwarzdrosseln, Kitzelchen,
Eitelgäse, Sänglinge,
Zuckerkönige, etc.
Preise billig und für gute Sänger wird garan-
tiert. Augue & Gromoff.**

**DR. M.
Surgeon
NO. 650 WASH
Near Kearny
Teeth Extracted by a
Mire of Ammonia, or Lau**

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Surgeon
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10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN-
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6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
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WHITE LEAD. PAINTS. GLASS.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
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500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

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BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,
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317 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO
an18-3m**

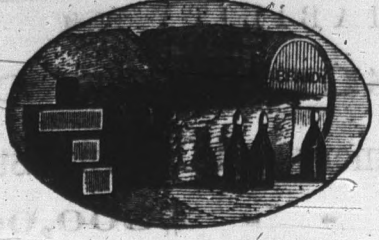
**AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN,
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
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AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies
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His long residence and extended custom is suf-
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Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases
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Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the
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London,
Paris,
Hamburg,
Frankfort, O. M.
Furth in Bayern
oc11-3m**

G. Groezinger



A. KLEBS,

DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors

1023 DUPONT STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco,
Has now on hand a large assortment of the follow-
ing Wines, which he will sell at Lowest Rates.

HOCK WINES:

Steinwine, Liebfrauenmilch, Ungsteiner, Spiel-
berg, Hochheimer, etc.

FRENCH CLARETS:

Chateau La Rose, S. Lognac, Chateau de Port,
Margaux Expert and Dubouy, Cantezac, and other
sorts, by the gallon or bottle.

WHITE WINES:

Haut Sauterne, (Pouget Fils); Haut Sauterne,
(John Durand).

COGNAC:

Sazac, (old); Nixon, J. Arnaud, Mixed
Brandy; Holland Gin; Bourbon and Scotch
Whisky; Jamaica Rum; Old Port and Sherry;
Kummel; English Ale and Porter; as well
as all kinds of Bitters, Fine French Liquors
and Cordials, Old California White Wine,
Angelica and Port Wine.All orders, even the smallest, will be promptly
filled, and the goods delivered free of charge.
Country orders are solicited.

A. KLEBS,

1023 Dupont street, between Jackson and Pacific.
nol7-1m

"THE BIVALVE"

Oyster Saloon,
AND CHOP HOUSE,
NO. 640 MARKET STREET
THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,

Have just opened this establishment, where they
will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.
Private entrance for Ladies. jy14

MRS. ALTENBERG,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

308 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

BONNETS OF THE LATEST STYLES
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

W. H. FINCH & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots,
Shoes, and Gaiters.

Sole Agents for WEED'S Celebrated

OPERA GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.

For the Holidays!

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS of Every Description,

BASKETS, FANCY GOODS,

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Willow Ware,

OFFERED AT LOW RATES, BY

Thurnauer & Zinn,

330 & 332 BATTERY STREET,

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nol7-1m

Military Hall,

H. EHLMANN & F. SEIDENSTRIKER,

Corner of Montgomery and Summer Sts.,

Between California and Pine.

BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

KEPT ON HAND.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FRIEDLANDER & BASTHEIM,

Variety Store,

8 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

Receive by every Steamer all kinds of

Ladies' and Infants' Wear,

Also a Large Assortment of

Worsted Goods,
Real Laces,
Rich Silk Vests,
Trimmings,
White Goods,
Buttons.Which we offer and are selling lower than any
other house in San Francisco.

Ladies will please come and convince themselves.

FRIEDLANDER & BASTHEIM

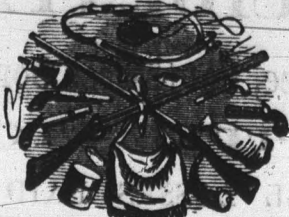
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DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of
Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing GasFIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair
San Francisco, September, 1864.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

538 WASHINGTON ST., Below Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gun and Rifle Makers,

...AND...

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORT-
ING TACKLE.Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of
London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris,
Reid, Halls & Son and all other makers. Also the best
stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Cartridges on the
Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharps, Smith & Wesson's,
Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharps,
Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencers, and Henry's Patent Breach
Loading Rifles.Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.
We are the only authorized Agents for the "Greener"
Guns on the Pacific Coast.
Authorized Agents for Henry's Patent Breach-Loading
Rifle.Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and
Salmon Flies, and all descriptions of
Sporting and Fishing Tackle.LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China
Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sink-
ers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining
to the Fishing Tackle Trade.Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded
promptly.

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

nr24-1m

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

416 & 418 CALIFORNIA STREET.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$750,000.

LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS

by Fire, Brick and Frame Buildings,
Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels and their cargoes
while in port, and other insurable property.

DIRECTORS:

J. Mora Moss, Benjamin Brewster,
James Ous, James B. Haggin,
William E. Barron, Thomas H. Selby,
J. G. Kittle, Nicholas Luning,
Jos. A. Donohoe, John Parrott,
James C. Conroy, M. D. Sweeney,
P. H. Burnett, Moses Ellis,
Moses Heller, James Phelan,
Lafayette Maynard, Gustave Touchard,
Charles L. Low, Michael Castle,
Jacob Scholle, Nicholas Larco,
C. Christensen, N. G. Kittle,
Joseph Soller, William C. Talbot,
L. H. Allen, Patrick McArran,
Alfred Borel, George C. Johnson,
O. Temple Emmet, Caleb T. Fay,
J. Y. Hallock, B. F. Hastings, Sacramento,
L. Cunningham, William Smith, Marysville.

CALEB T. FAY, President.

HARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. sel5

Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES,

Are to be had at the Bar.

A First Class Hot Lunch set every day.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,

Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.

D. P. Levi, Business Manager. anl1-3m

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER

IN THE STATE.

The Country supplied at the most reasonable

terms. de25-1f HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

Relief! Relief!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY!

The attention of those who are afflicted with the

PILES is called to DR. G. SICHEL'S TREATMENT.

It is mostly of external application, and according

to the nature of the Piles. No matter of how long
standing, I give satisfaction in an unexampled
short space of time. References I have the pleasureto give to most reliable ladies and gentlemen. Office,
614 Sacramento street, three doors above Montgom-
ery, up stairs. Persons in the interior will please
address Box 394, Post Office. oc27-3m

GILHARDI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum,
Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate,
Kirschwasser, Nectar, Flor-
ence Pleasure, Stomach-
ical Bitters, Italian
Vermouth Wine,
Anti-Diarrhoe, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner),
Fousse-Cafe (after dinner).Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale,
Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught
and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials,
Syrups and the Best Havana
Cigars.

534 Commercial street,

Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18-1f

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[ESTABLISHED 1850.]

First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND
LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER
MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN
SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.The Company are prepared to execute orders for all
classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as
Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery,
Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings
and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar
Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manu-
facturing Machinery of every kind.Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the
best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron
Punched to order. jy21

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD

O'BRIEN & WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

610 MONTGOMERY STREET.

bet. Merchant and Clay SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of
every description, promptly supplied with the best
MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR
EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Ex-
press, to JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.

\$500,000

WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

AT

Less than New York Prices

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT

MUST SUIT:

600 Parlor suits in r. w. wal. and mah.

700 Chamber suits in r. w. wal. and mah.

200 Painted Chamber suits.

100 Dining suits in oak, r. w. and wal.

50 Library suits in oak, r. w. and wal.

100 Etageres in r. w.

150 Wardrobes in r. w., wal. and mah.

100 Secretaries in r. w. and wal.

1,000 Bureaus in r. w., wal. and mah.

2,000 Bedsteads in r. w., wal. and mah.

500 Extension Tables, oak and wal.

800 Marble top Centre Tables, assorted.

150 Sideboards, oak and wal.

100 doz. Mah. Chairs.

100 doz. Wal. Chairs.

500 Wal. and Mah. Sofas.

1,000 doz. assorted Chairs of every variety.

500 Dining Tables, well assorted.

10,000 lbs. Pick.

10,000 lbs. Excelsior.

10,000 lbs. Tow.

5,000 lbs. fine Hair.

6,000 lbs. Picked Moss.

500 gross assorted Springs.

Together with a large stock of Upholstery goods. Also,
Venetian and Walnut Lumber, etc. etc.WE HAVE ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES AND GUARAN-
TEE PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street.

Franklin House,

BOARD AND LODGING,

COR. SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN STS.

Near the Oakland Railroad Station,

OAKLAND.

JOHN BACHMAN, Proprietor.

The Best Accommodations for Families.

A choice assortment of the best Liquors and
Cigars will always be found at this House.

se20-1m

CHAS. LINDLEY,

Counsellor at Law

...AND...

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Will make a specialty of Equity Practice; will
give particular and careful attention to the prepara-
tion of Wills and Marriage settlements; Settlements
of Estates of Deceased Persons, Petitions for Divorce,
Proceedings in Insolvency, Trusts, Liens, Mortgages
Injunctions, Partnerships, Corporations, and Actions
to quiet Title, or to Make Wills and Family Settle-
ments, Insure Life, Appoint Executors and Guar-
dians, are the duties of TO-DAY, NOT OF
TOMORROW.

OFFICE, No. 18 Athenaeum Building,

E. Cor. Montgomery and California Streets.

no3 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHAS. MEYER,

Rifle Maker,

604 PACIFIC ST. Two Doors Above Kearny

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

As well as all other articles pertaining to
his business,

POWDER, FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, WADDING

Etc., Etc.,

POWDER AND SHOT

Sold here cheaper than in any other store in
San Francisco.All kinds of Repairing attended to in the
best manner and at low prices. oc4-3mPRICE
Ahead Again!(Signed,) The following Certificate of Merit the Executive
Committee can't deprive me of:
We the undersigned having tried PRICE'S
CARVING KNIVES, take pleasure in saying that
they are the best we have ever used.A majority of the
Committee on Cutlery
decide in favor of M.
PRICE for the Best
Work. Hear the Report
We, the undersigned,
appointed Judges of
Cutlery, do hereby cer-
tify that M. PRICE has
the best work & style of
patterns on exhibition.
HENRY WHEELER,
W. J. LELAND,
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NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

se29-3m Between Bush and Sutter.

S. KLEIN,

Importer and Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Salt,

DEPOT OF

WASHINGTON SALT MILLS,

NO. 225 CLAY STREET,

Bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders from the Interior promptly
attended to. oc20-3m

REMOVAL.

B. HERINGHI,

Importer of Watches, Diamonds

FINE JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Has Removed to the

New Building on Kearny Street, Between
Washington and Jackson.

Watches Cleaned and Repaired.

Always on hand a large assortment of fine Gold
and Plated Jewelry.

New Goods received by every steamer. no3-3m

REMOVAL.

M. MORGENSTERN'S

Star Cloak Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HERETOFORE
informs his numerous customers and the public
in general, that he has removed his place of
business from Sacramento street to the NEW
BRICK STORE,

408 KEARNY STREET,

Bet. California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, the largest and finest stock
of the Latest Styles of

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks,

ALSO,

Cloths, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Trimmings,

Etc., &c.,

Which he will sell cheaper than any Cloak Store in
this city.The Cars will bring you from any part of the
city to the Store. M. MORGENSTERN,

408 Kearny Street.

Third St. Carpet Store,

NO. 14 THIRD STREET,

Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

We are now receiving a fine assortment of

TAPESTRY,

AND ALL KINDS OF CARPETS,

Which we offer for sale to the public at Less than
Market Value.Ladies are particularly invited to examine our
Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.

no3

Something New!!

LOUIS SCHUCH

Bears leave to inform the public of California that
he has established a

MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,

In the City of San Francisco,

It being the first and only one of the kind in America

Having had several years experience in the manu-
facture of Meerschaum Pipes in the largest factories
of Paris, Vienna, Turin, etc., and having availed
"use of the latest and most improved machinery"
tools for the manufacture of the same, he feels
confident that he can supply the wholesale and re-
tail dealers in California with a Genuine article, and
at a much less price than they can possibly be im-
ported.I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each
and every Pipe purchased of me that does not
prove to be genuine.I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENU-
INE AMBER, which I manufacture into Mouth-
pieces, Stems, Bands, Rings, etc.Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short
notice.

Manufactory, No. 12 SANSOME ST. near Market.

aol8-3m

JAMSH. CUTTER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Groceries & Provisions

NO. 511 FRONT STREET.

Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Emily Thorne, the accomplished vocalist and comedienne, and one of the most estimable ladies in the profession, aided by Mr. Dan. Setchell, the comic genius, have been performing during the week at this house. To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. Setchell, when in addition to Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson have volunteered their valuable services.

SHOW CASES.—Merchants and others in want of really elegant and durable show-cases, would do well to send their orders to Messrs. Teubner & Hoffmann, No. 431 Kearny street, between California and Pine. This firm took the first premiums at the Mechanics Fair of 1864 and 1865, and specimens of their skill can be seen in all first class stores in this city.

SELLING OFF! Messrs. M. Homberger & Co. No. 300 Kearny street corner of Bush, are selling off their large stock of Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Zephyr Worsteds, etc., at really low prices. Give them a call.

Beimacht rüdt heran und es wird bald Zeit Anfahrten zur Feter derselben zu treffen. Die Herren Christian Godd u. Co., 735 Washingtonstrasse haben eine große Auswahl der feinsten Rüden, Geförnte, Gelees, Bonbons, feinen eingemachten Früchten u. s. w. stets vorräthig und verkaufen denselben zu billigen Preisen.

Ausverkauf von Möbeln.—Es wird dem Publikum jetzt Gelegenheit gegeben, elegante neue Möbel zu sehr billigen Preisen zu kaufen, da Herr C. W. B. u. Co., No. 626 Marketstrasse, oberhalb Montgomery, einen ganzen großen Vorrath innerhalb 10 Tagen verkaufen muß.

Eine gute Uhr ist jedem Geschäftsmann unentbehrlich. Wie man aus der Anzeige des Herrn Stevart, No. 510 Montgomerystrasse erfahren kann, verkauft derselbe gute silberne und goldene Uhren zu sehr mässigen Preisen, daß auch der Unbemittelte sich eine solche anschaffen kann.

Die besten Schraubenstiele, sowohl als Damen und Kinderstühle aller Art findet man bei König Brüber, 708 Washingtonstrasse, nahe Montgomery.

CARD.

In consideration of the interests of both my numerous friends and myself, and in obedience to the wishes and requests of many of my mercantile friends, I take pleasure in announcing to them and the public of San Francisco and vicinity, that I have discontinued officiating as Solicitor for the foreign Insurance Company, the Phoenix, of Hartford, and am now engaged as Solicitor for one of our own local companies, the CALIFORNIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco—Office, No. 224 California street, where I shall be happy to meet my friends and acquaintances. Due notice will be given to all my former patrons for the renewal of their Insurance. Thanking all for their kind and liberal patronage, I hope to have the pleasure of receiving a continuance of the same.

I. FRANK, Solicitor.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT!
DRY GOODS,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
GODCHAUX, WEIL & CO.,
CORNER SECOND AND MONTEGOMERY STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
no10-3m

DR. DIETRICH'S Patent Improved Hair Dye "COLOURIUM."

This preparation is composed of pure vegetable materials, for the purpose of not injuring the scalp or hair. It is an excellent restorative of the color of the hair which may have been lost by sickness or old age. It can be applied by the parties who use it, themselves, who are thereby enabled to give their hair any color they wish, from the lightest brown to the deepest black.

The "Colourium" does not injure either the scalp or hair; it does not fade, and is scented. Of all preparations for the hair known it is acknowledged to be the best.

For sale in large and small bottles, at \$2.50 and \$1.50 per bottle, with directions how to use it, by **PROF. BERTRAM, General Agent.**

At the Hair Dye and Colourium Depot, Corner of California and Montgomery Sts., Stevenson's Building.

Orders accompanied by money, will be filled through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express to all parts of the Pacific coast.

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE ANYWHERE NOT WORKING WELL, I WISH TO KNOW IT, AND IT WILL BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent.
no10 111 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

A. M. Pollak's Matches,
FULLY STAMPED.

BY HIS AGENTS,

POLLACK BROS.,
441 SACRAMENTO STREET.

In quantities to suit the trade.

POLLACK BROS., 441 SACRAMENTO ST. have constantly on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Playing Cards, and Gent's Furnishing Goods. Also, a full and well selected stock of Meerschaum and other Pipes, Cherry Stems, etc., etc.

SAN FRANCISCO Fire Insurance Co.

The Oldest Local Fire Insurance Company in California.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Donohoe & Kelly's Bank Building, Corner of Sacramento Street.

The Personal Liability of Stockholders under the Law of this State recognized.

Losses and Damages by Fire Paid in U. S. Gold.
GEORGE C. BOARDMAN, President.
P. McSHANE, Secretary. no17-1yr

SACRED CONCERT Germania Society.

**PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,
Every Sunday Evening.**

**DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. R. HEROLD
AND JOS. L. SCHMITZ.**
TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SINGLE TICKETS, 50 Cents.
Packages of Six Tickets, \$2.50
To be had at the door, and at Gray's, Salvatore Rosa's, and Kohler's Music Store.

New Dry Goods Store!

ELIAS & KUTNER,
1136 Kearny Street.

Reg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have just opened a new Dry Goods Store, with a well selected stock of goods, comprising:

**FINE SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,**

An Elegant Assortment of

EMPEROR CLOTH, LATEST STYLES.

New Styles Ottoman Cloth.

And a large variety of desirable Dress Goods, plain and figured.

A Splendid Assortment of REAL LACES.

A large assortment of **WHITE GOODS** of every description, and a well selected stock of all sorts of goods usually sold in Dry Goods Stores all of which we are inclined to sell at low figures. We respectfully take this method to invite our friends and the public for an inspection and their patronage.

ELIAS & KUTNER,
no20-3m 136 Kearny Street, Corner of Sutter.

Fr. H. ROSENBAUM & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH PLATE GLASS,

Chance's Crystal Sheet, Stained, Ornamental

ALL KINDS OF.

WINDOW GLASS,

ROUGH PLATE FOR SIDEWALKS,

GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Sole Agent for Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT SILVERED FRENCH PLATE GLASS

FOR MIRRORS.

421 & 423 BATTERY STREET,

NEAR MERCHANT.

Gilbert's Museum.

MARKET STREET, Opposite Second.

SHERIDAN CORBYN,.....Conductor.

NEW ERA.

Great Attraction Every Evening.

At Eight o'clock.

And on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons Grand

Performance by a Popular Band of Minstrels.

Prof. Siegrist and his Trained Dogs.

MONS. MORRIS, the Modern Hercules.

New Gallery of Magnificent STEREOGRAPHIC VIEWS

Elegant Collection of **WAX STATUARY.**

Together with the **BEARDED LADY.**

Admission.....25 Cents.

Children.....15 Cents.

Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

no20-3m

W. Wolf,

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE!

W WOLF & CO.,

PACIFIC

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,

115 CALIFORNIA STREET,

bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

We call the attention of dealers in Boots and

Shoes to the fact that we will sell our Home

Manufactured article, at a Lower Price than any

imported.

All work is done under our own supervision, and

merchants who honor us with their patronage can

be assured that they get a good substantial article,

and no shoddy. All we ask is a trial.

We are prepared to make any particular size to

order from samples, and any variety of sizes can be

had.

W. WOLF & CO.,
no10-5m 115 California Street,

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Baskets! Baskets! Baskets!

FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS!

NEWMAN BROS.,

Have received large shipments of Toys and

Fancy Goods, Fine Baskets and Willow-Ware,

suitable for the Holidays, comprising the most

varied assortment of French, German and

American Goods, especially selected for our

firm, both in Europe and New York, which we

offer at liberal prices.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

406 & 408 BATTERY STREET,

oc20-3m Between Clay and Merchant.

TIN ROOFING.

BEST OF WORK AT LOW RATES,

AT 807 MARKET STREET,

Foot of Stockton.

H. C. & E. S. FISKE.

oc11-3m

CALIFORNIA

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Brick and Frame Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and other insurable property in the State of California, as low as any other Solvent Company.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

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D. Calahan, J. C. Whittington, B. J. Lowe,

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OFFICE:

No. 224 California Street,

Below Battery.

B. F. LOW, President.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr., Secretary.

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oc11-3m

SELLING OFF.

The Entire Stock of

FURNITURE.

.....AT.....

C. A. FUHR'S

Furniture Warerooms,

626 MARKET STREET,

Above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above well selected stock of Parlor and

Bedroom Suits, etc., was directly imported for

regular custom trade, and is now, on account of

changes in business, offered at very low prices for

thirty days.

Spring Beds and Mattresses are also on hand, and

will be made to order at Cost Prices, for the accom-

modation of those who buy other goods. no17

THE PIONEER

Land & Loan Association,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000

10,000 SHARES AT \$100 EACH.

Payable in Monthly Installments of \$1 per month.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED FOR THE

purpose of dealing in Real Estate in the City

of San Francisco, leasing, subdividing and improv-

ing the same; also, in Loaning Money upon Real

Estate.

SAMUEL TYLER,.....President

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The Company's Books are now open for sub-

scriptions, and Stock ready to issue at their office,

626 CLAY STREET,

GERMAN

COFFE SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

CONNECTED WITH A

Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,

612 & 614 MONTGOMERY ST.

Between Clay and Merchant.

THE FINEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

The undersigned takes the liberty to announce to

the public the opening of the above splendid

establishment. It will be my constant aim to merit

the favor of patrons by securing the best waiters,

and all the delicacies of the season.

A. JUNG, Proprietor.
no10

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$300,000.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.

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STOCKHOLDERS:

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